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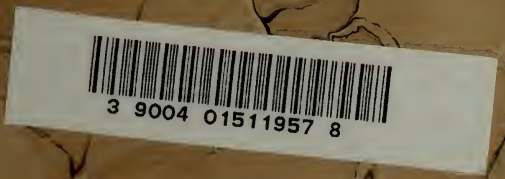

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY

TO ANIMALS.

MONTREAL:

"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, 321, 323 AND 325 ST. JAMES STREET.

1886.

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The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA

Queen's University at Kingston

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"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, 321, 323 AND 325 ST. JAMES STREET.

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Governor-General of Canada.

His Honor the Honorable L. R. Masson,
Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

His Worship Honore Beaugrand, Esquire,
Mayor of Montreal.

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Crawford, John,
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Joseph, J. H.,
Kerr, W. H., Q.C.,
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Masterman, Wm.,
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Allan, Andrew,
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Murray, Alex.,
Murphy, E.,
McEachran, D.,
Ryan, Hon. Thos.,
Salter, W. R.,
Stephen, Sir G., Bart.,
Stephens, G. W., M.P.P.,
Thibaudeau, Hon, J, R.,
Thomas, F. Wolferstan,
White, Richard,
Young, George.

Honorary Veterinary Surgeons:
D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S. W. McEachran, M.D., V.S.

Honorary Solicitors:
W. H. Kerr, Q.C. R. D. McGibbon, B.A.

Agents:
Louis Chevalier, West Farnham, P.Q.,
H. Moe, Jr., Sherbrooke,
F. X. Lanier, St. Johns.

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PREFACE.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals solicits the sympathy of the citizens of Montreal with the humane objects the Society has in view, and hope many will become annual subscribers to its funds.

The friends of this useful and benevolent work must feel that it cannot be carried on without money. At present they have only ventured to engage one Inspector, but two, or even more, could be employed with advantage.

Intending members will kindly enrol their names at the Society's office, 198 St. James Street (next door to the Molsons' Bank), where all information of its objects and work can be obtained.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CANADIAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

WHEREAS certain persons have by petition, set forth that a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is urgently needed, and have further represented that such a society would be greatly aided by an Act of Incorporation, and have prayed that they and their successors be incorporated under the provisions hereinafter mentioned; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Thomas Workman, M.P., H. J. Joseph, Henry Bulmer, T. J. Claxton, E. A. Prentice, H. L. Routh, J. J. C. Abbott, James Ferrier, Jr., R. Moat, A. M. Foster, F. Mackenzie, George Stephens, James Hutton, G. W. Weaver, Jesse Joseph, and such other persons as may be associated with them in conformity with this Act and their successors, are hereby constituted and created a body corporate with all the rights incident to incorporations, by the name of "The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

2. The officers of the said corporation shall consist of a president, secretary-treasurer and a committee of management of no less than ten members, and such other officers as shall from time to time seem necessary to this society. The foregoing officers shall be chosen from among the members of the society and the president and secretary-treasurer shall be EX-OFFICIO members of the said committee.

3. The said society shall have power to form a code of By-laws, not inconsistent with the law of this Province or of the Dominion, for fixing the terms of admission of its members, for the government of the same, for the election, changing and altering the officers above named, and for the general regulation and management of its affairs, which code when formed and adopted at a regular meeting, shall until modified or rescinded be equally binding as this Act, upon the Society, its officers and members.

4. The Society shall not hold other immovable property than shall be required for its use and occupation, and not exceeding the annual value of one thousand dollars.

5. The police force of the City of Montreal, and elsewhere within this Province, shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its members or agents, in the enforcement of all laws, which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

6. The word "person" in the thirteenth clause of the chapter ninety-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada shall include this Society when incorporated by this Act.

7. No members of the corporation shall be individually liable for any debt incurred by this said corporation, for any of the purposes authorized by this Act.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The title of this Society is "The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

2. Its objects shall be to provide effecting means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying the sum of three dollars as an annual subscription. The name of the member neglecting for one year to pay the subscription or at the time wholly refusing to pay, may be erased by the committee from the list of members. The committee may from time to time elect patrons and honorary members.

4. The committee, consisting of thirty members, who shall manage all the affairs of the Society, shall be elected at the annual general meeting of the same on the second Monday in January. They shall appoint from among themselves a president and secretary-treasurer who shall be EX-OFFICIO members of the committee, and may also, from time to time, appoint such other officers and make such rules or By-laws as they may think fit, provided that these rules be not inconsistent with this constitution. They may also fill any vacancies that may occur in any offices of the society.

5. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Monday in January, when the out-going committee shall present a general report of the proceedings of the Society, and an abstract of the state of accounts and general concerns of the Society up to the 31st December previous, and the committee for the ensuing year shall then be elected by ballot or nomination, as may be decided upon at the meeting.

6. A special meeting of the Society may be held at the call of the committee, and shall be held upon the written request of ten members of the Society, due notice of the meeting being given by the Secretary-Treasurer.

7. At all meetings of the Society nine members present (who have paid their subscriptions) shall constitute a quorum. Five members shall constitute a quorum at meetings of the committee.

8. Any article of this constitution may be altered, amended or suspended for any length of time by consent of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting specially convened for that purpose, provided that such alteration, amendment or suspension shall have been specified in the notice summoning the meeting. A week's notice shall be given of a meeting for such purposes.

9. The constitution shall be printed and a copy thereof, with a list of the committee, shall be delivered to every member, but no one shall be absolved from the effect of these rules on any allegation of not having received them.

SUGGESTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS WHO SEE OR HEAR OF ACTS OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

As a general rule, the eye-witness, or a person informed of any act of cruelty to any animal, should furnish the Secretary-Treasurer of this Society, as soon as possible, with full and precise particulars of the act. That officer will institute the proper enquiries, and with sufficient evidence, conduct the prosecution without expense to the witness or complainant, and without his assistance, unless the latter is necessary to the conviction of the offender. (The names of persons and letters supplying information are kept STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL when secrecy is enjoined.)

In all cases persons are requested to obtain the NAME, and ADDRESS of the offender, [and his NUMBER also, if the driver of a vehicle plying for hire.] The

following excellent directions given by the Royal Society, London, should also be pursued ; "Make a note of the time when, and the place where, the offence was committed. If for driving a horse or other animal with galled neck or shoulders, or other wounds, note the size and situation of such wounds, and especially whether they are raw, discharging, or in contact with the harness ; if for flogging or beating, note the number of blows, and on what part of the body inflicted, and the effect, if any, on the skin of the animal ; if for lameness, ascertain PARTICULARLY whether or not there is suffering, as lameness is not always an indication of pain ; if for weakness or infirmity, take care to have good evidence of the bodily condition, age, and incapacity of the animal, and the labor extracted from it ; if for overloading, it is indispensable to show painful distress of the animals, e.g., trembling, falling, unusual perspiration or exhaustion, or to show violence on the part of the driver ; if for mutilation or any other torture, observe minutely and take down in writing the precise character of the same in detail. It is important also to remember the exact words of accused when stopped, which frequently amount to an admission of guilt. In every case, if possible, obtain the name and address of a respectable witness willing to give evidence. If unwilling, such witness can be summoned to give evidence."

It is sometimes advisable that the eye witness of an act of cruelty should give the offender at once into the custody of a policeman or constable. This summary method should be adopted only when the case is one of gross and undoubted cruelty, and when the offender is not a resident in the place, and will not give his name and address, or when, in the case of a resident or non-resident, there is reason to believe that he is not giving these truthfully or that he will evade a summons or will abscond. In any of these cases the eye-witness of an act of cruelty may direct the attention of a policeman or constable to the offence and request the latter to do his duty.

It is earnestly hoped that the personal inconveniences arising out of proceedings to protect animals from the outrages of cruel persons will not deter friends of humanity from co-operating with the officers in their efforts to promote the object of the Society.

The Society would impress upon Master Carters, Coal and Wood Merchants, and others the importance of not employing young lads, under the age of fourteen years as drivers of loaded horses, both from their inability to assist the animal when backing, or on hilly places, and the thoughtlessness natural to youth, which frequently leads to racing the horses and using the whip unnecessarily. Attention is also called to the following existing cruelties, pointed out by the American Humane Association of Chicago :

Animals in freezing and starving condition, in exposed localities on the Western plains, in the winter season.

Animals so horribly burned on their bodies, through careless branding, as to make wounds that never heal.

Animals severely wounded and tortured by clubs and long, sharp iron prods, when being loaded on stock-cars.

Animals so cruelly crowded, trampled, starved, and kept without water, when transported long distances by rail to market, as to make their meat unfit for food.

Horses compelled to endure excruciating torture by the over-check and other high check-reins, through the ignorance and pride of thoughtless drivers.

Dogs and cats driven to desperation and madness from want of water.

Horses ruined in health and limb through being over-loaded, lack of food and improper feeding.

Old, galled, crippled horses ill-fed, over-loaded, and generally abused by hard masters.

Cows compelled, through the penuriousness of their owners, to run the streets, in many cities and villages, quenching thirst from mud-puddles, pounded by clubs, beaten by stones, and mutilated by dogs, when driven from yards into which the animals forced themselves because of hunger.

Calves with feet tied and tortured, while being transported long distance, in distressed position, over rough roads, by butchers and others.

Fine horses, outrageously high-checked and brutally over-driven by drunken, careless and cruel drivers.

Pigeons wantonly wounded, mutilated and allowed to linger hours before death comes to their relief, at shooting tournaments.

Horses left standing in exposed positions, through severe storms, without covering.

Beautiful song and useful birds needlessly slaughtered by men and boys for sport.

Insects, birds and animals, of various kinds, cruelly put to death by thoughtless persons, when a little care would make death less painful.

The cruelty and savage instinct aroused by pugilism, cock and dog fighting.

The useless, barbarous cruelty inflicted on hares and foxes in allowing them to be chased and hunted by hounds for hours, as a sport.

CARE OF ANIMALS IN WINTER.

Do not compel domestic fowls to roost in trees. Aside from danger of being captured by owls and other enemies, the swaying of the branches upon which they are sitting will prevent them from getting rest ; while in the severely cold weather, thus exposed, feet and combs are frozen and the bird is so benumbed as to make it impossible for it to be of much profit on the farm. Securely sheltered from wind and storm, and allowed to sit on a broad roost, feet are thus kept warm, refreshing rest is obtained and the fowl is much stronger, healthier and more profitable to its owner.

Do not clip horses during the winter months. With the same propriety we might cut the hair from a dog or shear a sheep at this season of the year. The argument in behalf of the practice is that the horse in perspiration will dry more quickly if the hair is short. If the animal is thoroughly blanketed and kept in a sheltered or warm place, after being driven, no danger results from perspiration, whatever the length of hair ; while the horse that has been deprived of its coat in the winter time suffers perpetually while being exposed to the cold.

It is cruelty inflicted upon beautiful carriage horses for the purpose of style. Blessed is the ordinary work-horse, in the winter time, for, however much it may perspire, it is allowed to carry its full growth of hair during the cold weather.

Do not leave cattle to stand shivering, while extremities often freeze, in the snow storms and severe winds of winter, when a little time would suffice to construct of boards, rails or poles, a support upon and around which may be placed hay, straw or weeds, thus making a shelter that may comfortably protect them. Cattle kept in fairly warm condition throughout the winter will, as milkers, give a larger and better yield of milk, and as beeves will take on flesh much more rapidly than if left exposed to inclement weather.

Aside from a question of humanity, the more attention and care that is bestowed upon animals, with a view to their comfort, the more will they be of service and a source of profit to their owners.

LAWS AND BY LAWS-RESPECTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals, (32 and 33 Vict. c. 27.)

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made, *extending to all Canada*, for the punishment of cruelty to animals. Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Whosoever wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill treats, abuses, or tortures any Horse, Mare, Gelding, Bull, Ox, Cow, Heifer, Steer, Calf, Mule, Ass, Sheep, Lamb, Pig, or other cattle, or any Poultry, or any Dog, or Domestic Animal or Bird, or whosoever driving any cattle or other animals, is by negligence or ill usage in the driving thereof the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal, shall upon being convinced of any or either of the said offences before any one Justice of the Peace for the District, County or place in which the offence has been committed, for every such offence, forfeit and pay (over and above the amount for the damage or injury, if any, done thereby, which damage or injury shall and may be ascertained and awarded by such Justice,) such a sum of money not exceeding ten dollars, nor less than one dollar with costs, as to such Justice seems meet.

2. The offender shall in default of payment be committed to the Common Gaol or other place of confinement, for the district, county or place in which the offence was committed, there to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days.

3. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action against the offender or his employer where the amount of the damage is not sought to be discovered by virtue of this Act.

4. When any offence against the Act is committed, any constable or other peace officer, or the owner of any such cattle, animal or poultry upon view thereof, or upon the information of any other person [who shall declare his or their name or names and place or places of abode to the said constable or other peace officer] may seize and secure by the authority of this Act, and forthwith and without any other authority or warrant may convey any such offender before a Justice of the Peace within whose jurisdiction the offence has been committed, to be dealt with according to law.

5. If any person apprehended for having committed any offence against this Act refuses to discover his name and place of abode to the Justice of the Peace before whom he is brought, such person shall be immediately delivered over to a constable or other peace officer, and shall by him be conveyed to the Common Gaol or place of confinement for the district, county or place within which the offence has been committed, or in which the offender has been apprehended, there to remain for any term not exceeding one month, or until he makes known his name and place of abode to the Justice.

6. The prosecution of every offence punishable under this Act must be commenced within three months next after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise.

7. Every offence against any of the sections of this Act is a misdemeanor, and may be punished as such, or may be prosecuted in the manner directed by the *Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders*, so far as no provision is hereby made for any matter or thing which may be required to be done with respect to such prosecution ; and all the provisions contained in this said Act shall be applicable to such prosecutions, in the same manner as if they were incorporated in this Act.

8. All pecuniary penalties recovered before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, shall be divided, paid and distributed in the following manner, that is to say ; One moiety thereof to the Corporation of the city, town, village, township,

parish or place in which the offence was committed, and the other moiety, with full costs, to the person who informed and prosecuted for the same, or such other person as to such Justice seems proper.

9. Every sum of money ascertained, and awarded or adjudged, by any Justice of the Peace under the Act, to be paid as the amount of any damage or injury occasioned by the commission of any of the offences herein before mentioned, shall be paid to the person who has sustained such damage or injury.

10. Where the word "cattle" is used in this Act it shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Act respecting larceny and other similar offences.

11. This Act shall commence and take effect upon, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

12. In the 3rd Session, 1st Parliament, 33 Vict. 1870, the following clause was added to this law; "And any person who in any manner, encourages, aids or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock, or other kind of animals, whether of domestic or wild nature, shall, upon being convicted before any one Justice of the Peace, for the District, County or Place in which the offence was committed, for every such offence forfeit and pay such a sum of money not exceeding forty dollars, nor less than two dollars with costs, as to such Justice seems meet."

An Act to prevent Cruelty to Animals while in Transit by Railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of Canada.

[*Assented to 8th April, 1875.*]

Whereas the transportation of cattle by railway or vessels for long distance without rest, food, or water is liable to cause suffering from hunger, thirst and fatigue, and whereas it is expedient to make provision, for the regulation of the transportation or conveyance of live stock over the lines of railway, and by vessels within the Dominion of Canada; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act the term "cattle" shall include any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep, or goat, as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species, and whatever be the age or sex of the animal, and by whatever technical or trivial name it may be known, and shall apply to one animal as well as many.

2. No railway company within the Dominion of Canada, whose railway forms any part of a line of road over which cattle are conveyed from one Province to another Province, or from the United States to or through any Province or from any part of a Province to another part of the same, nor the owner or master of any vessel, carrying or transporting cattle, from one Province to another Province, or within any Province, or from the United States through or to any Province, shall confine the same in any car or vessel of any description, for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unlading the same for rest, water, and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unlading and furnishing water and food by storm or other unavoidable cause, or by necessary delay or detention in the crossing of trains. In reckoning the period of confinement, the time during which the cattle have been confined without such rest and without the furnishing of water and food, on any connecting railways or vessels from which they are received, whether in the United States or in Canada, shall be included,—it being the intention of this Act to prevent their continuous confinement beyond a period of twenty-eight hours, except upon the contingencies herein before stated.

3. Cattle so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing, then by the railway company, or owner or master of the vessel transporting

the same, at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and the company, owner or master shall, in such case, have a lien upon such cattle for food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such cattle.

4. Where cattle are unladen from cars for the purpose of receiving food, water and rest, it shall be the duty of the railway company then having charge of the cars in which they have been transported, to clear the floors of such cars, and to litter the same properly with clean sawdust or sand before reloading them with live stock, except during a period of frost.

5. Any railway company, owner or master of a vessel, having cattle in transit as aforesaid, who shall knowingly and willfully fail to comply with the provisions contained in the second section of this Act, shall for each and every such failure to comply with its provisions, forfeit and pay as a penalty a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each case in which such provisions are disregarded: Provided, however, that when cattle are carried in any car or vessel, in which they can and do have proper space and opportunity for rest and proper food and water, the foregoing provisions in the second section contained in regard to their being unladen shall not apply.

6. Any peace officer or constable may at all times enter on premises where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any car, truck, or vehicle in respect whereof any company or person has failed to comply with the requirements of this Act, is to be found, or enter on board any vessel in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that any company or person has on any occasion so failed; and if any person refuses admission to such peace officer or constable acting under this section, such person shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

7. If any person is guilty of any offence against this Act, as in the last preceding section mentioned, he shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay such a sum of money not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than five dollars, with costs, as to any one Justice of the Peace for the district, county or place in which the offence has been committed, may seem meet.

8. The offender shall in default of payment be committed to the common jail, or other place of confinement for the district, county, or place in which the offence was committed, there to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days.

9. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action against the offender or his employer where the amount of the damage is not sought to be recovered by virtue of this Act.

10. Every penalty recoverable under this Act shall belong to the Crown; and every proceeding for the recovery of such penalty shall be commenced within one month next after the committing of the offence.

11. Every offence against the seventh section of this Act may be prosecuted in the manner directed by "*Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders,*" so far as no provision is hereby made for any matter or thing which may be required to be done with respect to such prosecution; and all the provisions contained in the said Act shall be applicable to such prosecutions in the same manner as if they were incorporated in this Act.

(43 VICTORIA, CHAP. 38.)

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[*Assented to 7th May, 1880.*]

Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Act made and passed in the thirty-third of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, and intituled "*An Act to amend an Act respecting Cruelty to*

Animals," is hereby repealed, except only as respects offences committed before the passing of this Act, as to which it shall remain in force.

2. The first section of the Act made and passed in the Session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twenty-seven, and intituled, "*An Act respecting Cruelty to Animals*," is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :

"1. Whosoever wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily, beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, over-drives or tortures any horse, mare, gelding, bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, calf, mule, ass, sheep, lamb, pig, or other cattle, or any poultry, or any dog or domestic animal, or bird, or whosoever driving any cattle or other animal is, by negligence or ill usage in the driving thereof, the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal, and any person who in any manner encourages, aids or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock or other kind of animal, whether of domestic or wild nature, shall, upon being convicted, on summary conviction of any or either of the said offences before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Police Magistrate, or any two Justices having jurisdiction in the district, county or place, in which the offence has been committed, for every such offence, be punished by imprisonment in any gaol or place of confinement other than a penitentiary, for a term not exceeding three months, and with or without hard labor, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both,—such fine and imprisonment being in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Justices."

3. The second section of the Act last above cited is hereby repealed, and the following section subtituted therefor :

"2. Whosoever builds, makes, maintains or keeps a cock-pit on premises belonging to or occupied by him, or allows a cock-pit to be built, made, maintained, or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him, shall upon being convicted thereof, on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Police Magistrate, or any two Justices having jurisdiction in the district, county or place where the offence has been committed, be punished by imprisonment in any gaol or place of confinement other than a penitentiary, for a term not exceeding three months, and with or without hard labor, or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by both,—such fine and imprisonment being in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Justices ; and all cocks found in any such cock-pit, or on the premises wherein such cock-pit may be, shall be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the municipality in which such cock-pit is situated."

4. The provisions of the Act passed in the session held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-one and intituled "*An Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders*," shall apply to and govern proceedings against any person for any offence against this Act, and the Magistrate or Magistrates before whom the proceedings are taken shall, for the purpose of the said proceedings, have all the powers of a Justice of the Peace.

Law of the Dominion Respecting Insectivorous and Other Birds Beneficial to Agriculture.

I. It shall not be lawful to shoot, destroy, kill, wound, or injure, or to attempt to shoot, destroy, kill, wound, or injure any bird whatever, except Eagles, Falcons, Hawks and other Birds of the Eagle kind, Wild Pigeons, Rice Birds, Kingfishers, Crows, and Ravens, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August.

II. Nor shall any Birds, with above exceptions, be captured, bought, sold or possessed, or any net, trap, spring, snare, cage, or other engine be set in order to kill or capture them between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August.

III. It shall not be lawful to take, injure, destroy or have in possession any nest, young, or egg of any Bird, except of Eagles, Falcons, Hawks and other Birds of the Eagle kind, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August.

IV. This Act not to apply to imported Birds or to domesticated Birds or Poultry, nor shall it be unlawful to buy, sell or possess any Bird captured at a season not prohibited, but the proof that it was so taken to lie on the accused, whose oath alone shall suffice as such proof.

V. Offences against this Act to be punished with a penalty of not less than $1 nor more than $10, to be recovered in a summary manner before one Justice, with all fees and costs incurred, and in default of immediate payment, by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty days.

VI. Any person may seize any Bird unlawfully possessed and carry same before a Justice to be confiscated. It shall be the duty of all Market Clerks and Police Officers on the spot to seize and confiscate, and if alive, to liberate such Birds ; and any person may destroy all nets, traps, snares, cages or engines set, whereby any Birds might be unlawfully killed or taken.

VII. License may be granted to persons desirous of obtaining Birds or eggs for BONA FIDE scientific purposes, such persons to be then exempt from penalties.

VIII. No conviction to be annulled for defect of form, as long as no substantial injustice results therefrom.

IX. This Act not to affect the provisions of any Game Acts.

The above provisions are taken from the Statutes of the Province of Canada, 27 & 28 Vic., Cap. 52, and are applicable to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Laws of the Province of Quebec Respecting Insectivorous or Other Birds Beneficial to Agriculture, etc.

(47 VIC., CAP. 25.)

VII. It is forbidden between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year to shoot kill or take by means of nets, traps, springs, snares, cages or otherwise, any of the birds known as perchers, such as Swallows, Kingbirds, Warblers, Fly-catchers, Wood-peckers, Whip-poor-wills, Finches, Song-sparrows, Red birds, Indigo birds, etc., (Cow-buntings, Tit-mice, Gold-finches, Grives, Robins, Wood-thrushes, etc.), King-lets, Bobolinks, Grakles, Grosbeaks, Humming Birds, Cuckoo, Owls, etc., or to take their eggs or nest, except Eagles, Falcons, Hawks, and other birds of the Eagle kind, Wild Pigeons, King-fishers, Crows, Ravens, Waxwings (Recollets), Shrikes, Jays, Magpies, Sparrows and Starlings ; and whosoever finds any nets, traps, springs, snares, cages, etc., so placed or set may take possession of or destroy the same.

This section does not apply to poultry.

The penalty of every infringement of the above law is a fine of not less than two or more than five dollars with costs. In default of immediate payment the offender is to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

No prosecution shall be brought after three calendar months from the day of committing of the offence charged.

XXI. The Commission of Crown Lands may grant written permits (according to form D) to any person or persons who may be *bona fide*, desirous of obtaining birds, eggs or fur bearing animals for scientific purposes during the close season, and such permits shall be countersigned by the Game Superintendent, and the persons who shall have obtained such permit shall not be liable to any penalty under this Act, provided he send in to the Department of Crown Lands at the expiration of such permit a solemn declaration showing the species and number of birds, eggs or fur bearing animals so procured by him for scientific purposes.

BY-LAWS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Respecting Insectivorous Birds.

Sec. 1.—No person shall, within the limits of the City of Montreal, fire or discharge any gun, pistol, fowling-piece, or other arm loaded in the barrel, with gunpowder, or ball, or shot, slug or other destructive material or explosive substance, at or against any insectivorous bird, or against any bird of any kind or description.

Sec. 2.—No person shall catch, or kill, wound or otherwise injure with any fire-arm, or other weapon, or with sticks or stones, or any other way whatsoever, any insectivorous bird, or any birds of any kind or description, found or being in any place within the limits of the said City, nor attempt to do so.

Sec. 3.—No person shall, within the limits of the said City, remove, take, or carry away the eggs of insectivorous or other birds, or any egg or eggs found, or being or deposited in any such bird's nest, or in any way disturb, or interfere with, any nest used by such birds, or take, remove or carry away from any such nest the young of any such birds, or disturb, or in any way injure the same.

Sec. 4.—Any person offending against any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be liable to a fine not exeeeding twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the immediate payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment in the Common Gaol, for a period not exceeding two months, the said imprisonment to cease upon payment of the said fine and costs.

To Compel Owners of Carts, Trucks, Tumbrels, etc., to Provide a Resting Support Under One of the Shafts.

[*Dated 23rd April, 1873.*]

It is ordained and enacted by the said Council, as follows :—

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of every owner of a cart, truck, or other wheeled vehicle used in the said city for the transport of goods, effects, merchandise or other article, to provide a moveable resting support under one of the shafts of such cart, truck, tumbrel, or vehicle, the said support to be used when loading or unloading and whilst the horse is standing still.

Sec. 2.—Any person offending against the provisions of this By-Law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and costs of prosecution ; and in default of immediate payment of the said fine and costs, to an imprisonment in the common gaol for a period not exceeding ten days, the said imprisonment to cease upon the payment of the said fine and costs.